THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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Produce and General Merchandise
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Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

Wanted.

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1855. 1855.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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FOR THE CURE OF
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THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

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DATE OF PUBLICATION.—The Tri-Weekly is published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the Weekly on Tuesdays; the Weekly Bulletin on Thursdays.

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Each subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements published in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each insertion, if not published in Weekly Journal, 20 cents.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1855.

A TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE STEWART IN NEW YORK.—Judge Stewart, of the city of New York, has recently been tried on the criminal charge of receiving a bribe for tampering with justice. He committed a man charged with burglary, under a demand of heavy bail, on the ground that the offense was a very grave one and the proof very clear. He resisted the efforts of the felon's counsel to get the bail reduced. He afterwards discovered that a woman, whom he himself had been in the habit of visiting, had married this felon. He held interviews with her, and finally agreed to release her husband from trial for the sum of $[illegible]. This sum she drew from bank and placed in Judge Stewart's hands; and he, by false allegations and by changing the name of the felon, succeeded in getting an order from the district attorney for a *nolle prosequi*, hurried to the clerk of the court with this order, and, when the clerk pointed out the fact that there was no indictment against a person of that name, Judge Stewart *altered* the district attorney's order by inserting the name of the felon, a name so notorious that the district attorney never would have consented to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case if the Judge had not deceived him with a false name. And, after doing all this, after giving the woman a certificate that her husband had been thus released, Stewart, when his associate Judge (Judge Smith) called upon him on the subject, positively denied that any such thing had been done. Before Judge Smith's election to the judgeship, he had been the counsel of this very felon, and had attempted to get the bail reduced, which Stewart refused to reduce on account of the rank badness of the case. Judge Smith very properly thought that the release of such a client, so soon after his own elevation to the bench, might look as though he were tampering with the laws. But when he called on Stewart, in company with the bailor of the felon, Stewart with brazen effrontery lied himself out of the charge, although he had, by a trick that had all the elements of forgery in it, procured an order from the district attorney for the discharge of the burglar, although he had altered the writing of the district attorney in the presence of the clerk, had ordered the enforcement of the *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, and had given the burglar's wife a certificate to quash her until he could obtain the official documents for her complete satisfaction.

We do not believe that one man in a thousand can read the testimony without being convinced that Stewart was bribed by the burglar's woman to do all this villainous work. A clearer case of wicked malfeasance on the part of a judicial officer was never presented to a jury. Yet Stewart was acquitted technically by the jury. That body was probably right in its verdict to convict him of the technical charge of bribery on the testimony of such a witness as the one who paid him five hundred dollars for the release of her husband. We say the jury was probably right in view of the dangers of such a precedent, but we are not entirely certain as to the correctness of the governing motive. Stewart availed himself of the notorious character of the woman to manufacture a doubt in the minds of the jury, but it should have been remembered that he had freely visited her house, it was clearly established that he placed himself upon a footing of equality with her, and this proof was altogether independent of the woman. We are not quite satisfied that he was entitled to avail himself of the bad character of a witness toward whom he had shown signal marks of favor that could not have been won by a virtuous woman.

But, independent altogether of this woman, it was perfectly proved that Stewart had tampered with the laws, that he basely procured an order from the district attorney by lying about the case and by using a false name for the felon when he knew that the attorney would not give the order on the real name. It was proved that he hastened to the clerk and then altered the name in the order, and that, solely through his villainous conduct, a notorious felon was discharged from the custody of the law. He did not attempt to answer, to controvert, or to mitigate the overwhelming proof thus brought home to him, except that part of the woman's evidence that fixed bribery upon him. He was forced to admit the truth of a great deal of her evidence because it was sustained by other proof. No one was present when the woman paid him the $500, and he sought shelter under that fact. He denied and she affirmed, and she was more entitled to belief than he, from the fact that, in the entire assault upon her character, no one attempted to prove that she was a liar, but the district attorney, the clerk of the court, Judge Smith (Stewart's colleague on the bench), and the bailor of the felon, all proved that Stewart had uttered the basest falsehoods. And, although the jury gave Stewart the benefit of a doubt of the woman's uncorroborated testimony, yet that body was satisfied that he had disgraced the bench. The verdict was "not guilty of the bribery," accompanied with the recommendation that he should resign his office.

Even Lord Bacon could say truthfully, that "as for the briberies and gifts wherewith he was charged, when the book of hearts should be opened, he hoped he should not be found to have the troubled fountain of a corrupt heart in a depraved habit of taking rewards to pervert justice." Old High Latimer in one of his sermons, in Bacon's time, said: "If a judge should ask me the way to hell, I would show him the way. First let him be a covetous man, then let him go a little further and take bribes, and lastly pervert justice." And Bacon himself has said about bribes, in his essay "Of Great Place," "avoid not only the fault but the suspicion." In the twenty-one articles of impeachment of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield there was no charge, notwithstanding he have of money, that he had ever been bribed in cases before his court. He sold masterships in Chancery and connived at the sequestration, by his Master in Chancery, of the money of suitors in the custody of his court.

We have been thus full and minute upon the case of Judge Stewart for several reasons. In the first place, the unchallenged proof makes his one of the worst cases of judicial malfeasance that have ever been established before any tribunal in this country. In the second place, not only is his continuance upon the bench tolerated in New York but an active movement is in progress to get up a testimonial to present to him! The people of New York occasionally twit the West and South on the subject of law and on the character of our courts of justice. They should now learn to hold their peace, for we are confident that there is not a State in the West or South where such a being as Stewart admits himself to be could ever hold another court. Public opinion would hurl him into the very pit of degradation. It is scarcely possible that any one could more perfectly disgrace himself than by joining in such a testimonial, as is talked of in New York, to the mass of corruption known as Judge Stewart. A few months ago he claimed the credit of hunting Baker, the homicide of Poole, over New York, in New Jersey, and over the seas; but, to gratify a prostitute whom he visited, and for the sake of five hundred dollars paid by her into his itching palms, he, by fraud and lying, released Connelly, the burglar, from the grasp of the laws. It New York can permit the dirty ermine that clothes such a judge to disgrace and degrade her courts, let her bow her head in shameful consciousness that she is a one among her sister States in the depth of her humiliation.

☞ It is not true, as asserted by the Democrat, that we have at any time attempted to justify all the doings of the Americans in this city on the 6th of August. We have said that in much they were wrong, that they undoubtedly in some instances confounded the innocent with the guilty, and that a mob is under all circumstances unjustifiable. We have condemned much that was done by the Americans on the day of the election, and we used what influence we had on that day to prevent them from going to even greater extremities.

But we have been so just to the Americans as to say and to prove, by to prove by the most overwhelming array of testimony ever presented in any case known to our community or to any community in the country, that the wrong deeds of the Americans on the day of the election were most fearfully provoked—provoked by horrible and bloody outrages, such as would have impelled the most peaceful people on earth to lawless vengeance. When our native-born citizens, without having shed a drop of foreign blood, beheld between twenty-five and thirty of their own number shot down by Irish and Germans from fortified and barricaded houses, they ought probably out of respect to law and order, to have left the suppression of the murders and the quelling of the murderers to the legal authorities of the city, but we do not believe there is an American community upon our continent, that, under such circumstances, would have been so law-abiding as not to take quick and terrible vengeance into their own hands; we do not believe there is a community that would not have gone as far as the American avengers here did in the work of retribution. The editor of the Democrat says "tis absurd to allege that the foreigners gave any provocation. We know not what he considers provocation, but if he denies that nearly thirty Americans were shot in their quiet walks upon the street before a single foreigner was molested with a deadly weapon, he must give the lie to an amount of sworn testimony that would overwhelm not merely the assertions but the oaths of ten thousand such partizans as himself.

We pretend not to say what will be the result, if, on future election days, the foreigners shall, as they did on the 6th of August, commence an indiscriminate slaughter of American citizens. That is a matter upon which every man can speculate as he pleases. Our own hope is, that, in the case supposed, the legal authorities will be strong enough for all just purposes, and, that the native-born citizens will let the law take its course; but, in a spirit of kindness to the foreigners, we warn them, that the experiment would be an awfully hazardous one, and, that they might be made to feel the penalties of a quicker and fiercer law than our legislators have ever put upon the statute books. We must take human nature as we find it.

Considerably more than a year ago, before the American party was known in this city, the Louisville Democrat and one of its present Sag-Nicht accomplices proclaimed that all law was at end in this city, that it was absurd for people to look any longer to courts and juries for the punishment of deeds of blood, and that thenceforth every man should hear arms upon his own person to resist and punish murder. We have no idea that the Americans, who took part in the election riots, had this advice of the Sag-Nicht organs in mind, but, if they had acted upon it to the fullest extent, we cannot see that those organs would have had anybody to censure except themselves. For our own part, we are not without confidence in the established tribunals of law and justice, and we greatly prefer that the punishment of crime should be left to them.

The Democrat says, that, in regard to the occurrences of the 6th of August, "*the whole case is submitted, and the world's judgment made up.*" He said this several months ago, and he has repeated it a hundred times since; but, if the world's judgment *is*, as he says, made up, he is evidently dissatisfied with the judgment. He is not content to let the case stand as it is. He argues and argues and keeps arguing it day after day in the hope of being able to reverse or mitigate the judgment that the world has formed. His soul is haunted and darkened and cursed with the conviction, that, in spite of all the desperate efforts of himself and his friends, the judgment of the world is that the blood of the foreigners slain on the day of the election was upon their own heads. And as for the innocent blood of the Americans, shed on that day, it ascended to heaven and has fallen in drops of fire upon the hearts of the Sag-Nicht instigators of the atrocious outrages.

THE AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—The accounts from Kansas, given in letters and despatches, are extremely contradictory. Some of them throw the whole blame upon the Free State party, and some upon the pro-slavery party. We don't know what to believe, and so we believe nothing in particular.

No one can with truth allege, that, in what we have written within the last two or three days, we have expressed or implied any preference for the Freesoil party in Kansas. Of course we cannot but see, that, if Kansas were to make a fair application for admission into the Confederacy as a non-slaveholding State, all danger of a long and fearful and perhaps fatal conflict between the North and the South would be avoided, but still, as the squatter sovereignty principle has been established in Kansas by a law of Congress, we have no other wish than that it shall be faithfully executed, and that Kansas shall come in as a free State or a slave State according to the fairly expressed will of the majority of her own inhabitants.

But we have felt and expressed surprise at the fact that twelve or fifteen hundred Missourians have been invoked to march into Kansas for the subjugation of the freesoil party when the pro-slavery party claim to be such an overwhelming majority. We do not know whether the pro-slavery men are really a majority or not, but unquestionably they are strong enough to sustain themselves in any just quarrel; and, if they are not, let the U. S. troops at Fort Leavenworth, upon the call of the proper authority, step in for the enforcement of the laws. What we object to is the rush of an army of Missourians into Kansas, at the call of private and irresponsible individuals, to assist in killing and slaying. The Missourians thus summoned and thus rushing to the conflict, cannot know or be expected to inquire as to the actual condition of affairs, its causes, or its bearings; they can only cut and slash blindly, and in the dark—covering the land with slaughter without any authority from the general government or from any State or Territorial government.

If any party in Kansas is in rebellion against law and order or has been guilty of any outrage, let it, whether a minority or a majority, be taught a lesson, by prompt punishment, but let that punishment be administered in pursuance of law. Let not the Missourians lawlessly and blindly precipitate themselves into the business. Governor Shannon has telegraphed to President Pierce for immediate action, but the President, not choosing to be in an unseemly hurry, telegraphs back that he shall wait for a letter and the details, and that he shall then adopt measures to preserve or establish law and order in Kansas. If freesoil men in Kansas, as is stated, have resisted a sheriff on the ground that the Legislature had no right to appoint him, we have no doubt that the resistance is to all intents and purposes a rebellion. If any of the people of Kansas think that the Legislature was not a body competent to enact laws, or that any of its laws or appointments are unconstitutional, let them appeal to the judicial tribunals of the country.

THE PROJECT IN ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas Gazette says: That the American party will have the ascendancy in Arkansas at the next election, there can be scarce the shadow of a doubt. The party already numbers about seventeen thousand men good and true, and is increasing rapidly. The patriotic yeomanry, the masses of the people, who have no aspirations other than the good of our common country, are enrolling themselves under the American colors, in opposition to foreign influence, and, when the day shall come for action, they will be found ready for the conflict.

☞ These sonnets are truly worthy to be admired:

(For the Louisville Journal.)

SONNETS.

BY J. W. ANDERSON

EVEON.

I saw Alva and but little-hearted man! Ah me,
It is a mighty sight to see him living
Near mountains, rocks, in a wooing pitiour raving
The starry deep of deep infinity,
Searching for things by night and sun
In lavish his unnatural love upon,
And yet forever unerring at mankind.
He is not the picture less than the great frame,
Nature, all forever, to that blind—
Knuckled, abject, humbug, and a shame.
At war did God not alter his great plan
And make man kind to suit this sneering man!
Farewell—he has had lived, perhaps had died,
A man to man and better satisfied.

And yet, Gentle Byron, I would not
Keep thy moors with me sore. My heart relents,
By you are dimmed with tears, thy faults forgot,
While as for ever in the most magnificence
Of thy great mind. Ah that a shy as grand
Should lose its flow up a stormy sea,
Like a water of Hell, to, toward the fearful strand
Of van unknown, unpried eternity!
But it has struck, and all is at an end—
O God! deal gently with thy erring son,
He was a beautiful and mighty one,
Could our poor reason in his fire speak,
Tis said, by with trembling tongue and accents meek,
Tis her, it was his fate, to be both strong and weak.
Union City, Ky.

EVEON.

Lone star! Lone star! Lone star!
Thy light is dim, thy rays are far
Thy light is dim, thy rays are far
Thy light is dim, thy rays are far

CHURCH NOTICES.—For the benefit of strangers visiting the city and our subscribers generally, we propose to publish, gratis, in the Saturday issue of the Journal and Bulletin a notice of the church services in the city the following Sunday. To this end we respectfully request pastors or rectors of the churches to hand in to us a notice, stating who will officiate in their church the Sunday following and the hour at which service begins.

For all other religious notices one-half the usual advertising rates will be charged.

THE HOG MARKET.—Nearly all the houses were killing yesterday. If any sales were made, they were not reported to us. The market was by quoted very firm at $6 50@6.75. We have heard of no sales of prime meats. Lard is steady, selling at 11 cents and some holders ask more. We hear of sale of 200 bbls. mess pork at $19, and 1000 bbls. on terms not made public.

THE THEATER.—When we say that Mrs. Adams's Julia in the Hunchback last night was most excellent we but echo what was said by our critics. We heard the opinion generally expressed that it was by far the best representation of Julia that had ever been seen on our stage. The faults, which most actresses are wont to commit, were avoided and several beautiful new points were made. The Hunchback is considered a fine piece of the ability of its author, and well did the gifted lady who played Julia last night prove her eminent capacity. The piece was vociferously applauded and Julia was as nearly as can be faithful. The trying scene with Clifford, in which, in the intensity of her unhappy passion, the unfortunate Julia exclaims "Clifford! why down upon your knees, and the interview between Master Walter in the last act where, in supplication, she bids the Hunchback "Do as you have the task to me!" were most strongly rendered and elicited marked applause. At the conclusion, the audience would not be satisfied until the beautiful and accomplished lady, who had so elegantly represented Julia, came before the curtain and gracefully acknowledged their well-merited plaudits.

The Opera of the Elon Boy, with Mr. Rivers as the Elon Boy, went off with considerable eclat.

Tonight is the benefit of the talented and beautiful Mary Provost Addams. Let nothing prevent her having a crowded house. She will appear in the favorite character of Madelaine, in the Duke of the Faubourg, and also as Fiametta in Gold in the Mill.

☞ The steamer James Garvin, on her last trip, towed up the hull of the steamer Wm. Lewis from Fleet Island, where it was sunk. The Lewis, it will be remembered, caught fire, and her upper works were destroyed. The hull and machinery are but little injured. The wreck is to be towed to Madison, where it is to be repaired.

☞ Average telegraphs from Memphis that it will arrive on Sunday.

Thanks to the clerks of the Fashion for the news.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—According to a telegraphic dispatch which we publish this morning, the U. S. Government has again made a demand of Great Britain which the British Government has peremptorily refused to grant. So matters have come to a dead lock. What next?

We are anxious to know exactly what is the action of the demand which the U. S. Government has taken. We presume it is that Great Britain recall Mr. Crampton, her Minister at Washington. If so, probably the next step of the Government will be to decline all further diplomatic intercourse with the British Government through him.

☞ Our readers will remember that this is Mr. C. C. Spencer's regular furniture sale day; and he will sell this morning, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of rooms, No. 520 Main street, a large assortment of new and desirable furniture, with a large lot of second-hand articles, to all of which we call the attention of those in want.

KANAWHA BANK.—The Kanawha Republican, of the 4th inst., says the bank continues its regular business, and redeems its notes in specie whenever presented at the counter.

☞ The attention of the pump inspector is called to the pump on Third street, between Market and the river, which has now been useless for more than a week.

THE LOUISVILLE POST-OFFICE.—Some mighty mean, that, in publishing the letter of a U. S. Senator in our paper of yesterday with the accompanying remarks, we meant to make or imply any imputation upon the post-office in this city. We disclaim no imputation of the kind. We regard the Louisville post-office as managed with very uncommon fidelity. A spirit of care, of vigilance, of courtesy, of integrity, and of industry reigns throughout the whole establishment.

☞ The beautiful "gage d'amitie," sent us by Mary, is gladly accepted. We beg her to accept our name, for it is a comfort to know she has friends, even though we cannot always know our enemies.

HANDY FEMALE COLLEGE.—It was our happy fortune, a few evenings since, to attend one of the personal soirees or "socibles" that so wonderfully relieve the monotony and tedium of scholastic routine in this most admirable and flourishing seminary. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one to all concerned, and especially to the fair pupils whose social culture these social assemblages so delightfully promote. The best interest we feel in the continued prosperity and advancement of this institution adds no little zest to the pleasure with which we assure the public that its prospects were never so bright or its merits so numerous and high as at the present moment. It now numbers about one hundred pupils, with the certainty of very large accessions after the holidays. And we are assured on all hands that its discipline has never before been so vigorously enforced, or pronounced of such cheering results. The skill and energy of its high-souled and accomplished principal are equaled only by the respect and love they evoke in the bosom of his academic family. Long may he live to enjoy the just fruits of his energy and Christian fidelity.

☞ Every one is talking about the monkey show at Mozart Hall. They certainly must be very funny and full of antic "monkey shines." They afford rare sport for the children, hundreds of whose bright, chubby, laughing faces may be seen any night in adjoining the hall. One cannot help laughing at the comicalities of these four-born clowns.

For the benefit of children and parties residing in the country there will be an afternoon exhibition on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

☞ Remember the sale of groceries, consisting of wine, tobacco, cigars, cheese, and the other variety suitable for the trade, at 11 o'clock, by G. Henry & Co. They will sell at A. Harpst's store, on Water, between Second and Third streets, all the gas fixtures, counters, and shelvings. Buyers of the above will find it to their interest to attend. Commence at 10 o'clock.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune learns from good authority that the deficit in the Post-Office Department in the present year will be about two millions and a half of dollars, or some three millions of dollars more than last year. There has been added during the year some 3,700 miles of mail service to the operations of the Department.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. Miller, Wingate, & Co. have succeeded in demolishing J. B. Ford & Co.'s extended claim to the so-called Santorec's Patent Sarsaparilla Cutter at the recent term of the United States Circuit Court, held at Nashville, for the district of Tennessee. They not only gained the "Sanford's Patent" but made them pay costs to boot. We can assure our friends that Messrs. M., W., & Co. are not the men to infringe on the rights of any one, and that they will be right sure to maintain their own at all hazards. We congratulate them on their success, as we believe that the suit was malicious, and intended only to injure and prevent persons from buying or using their most excellent make of brooms. Let those desiring to get the best cutters now in use forward their orders to Messrs. M., W., & Co.

THE STEAMBOAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—In another column we give full particulars of this disastrous fire. One of the owners of the burned boat Mary Hunt, which was also destroyed, came up on the Niagara to procure another at Shawneetown or Cairo. The Mayflower was owned by Capt. Joseph Brown, her commander, Gray, McCune, & Co., and McAllister & Co., of St. Louis, and was insured for $60,000, as follows: In Pittsburg offices $25,000, at Cincinnati $5,000, and in offices of St. Louis $30,000. The Geo. Collier was valued at $25,000 to $30,000, and was insured in this city in $15,000 or $20,000.

☞ At Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, the Shakspeare House, the drug store of Mr. Zachrison, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was still falling yesterday. In evening there was 6 feet water in the canal.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of Wednesday, says:

Opposite this city the river is stationary, with about 5 feet in the channel to Cairo, and from twelve feet further down. In Keokuk the Mississippi has five to six feet in the channel. The Illinois keeps up its usually well and steadily, bringing out immense quantities of grain and other produce.

The Alabama, Tombigbee, and Warrior rivers were all rising rapidly last week.

The Telegraph No. 2 is the only boat for Cincinnati this morning. The Rainbow is the Henderson packet.

For St. Louis.—The Fashion, Capt. Lodwick, the packet for St. Louis to-day. A friend of ours, who has lately travelled on her, spoke in high terms of her accommodations, as for her fare (and we know no one who is more competent to judge of it) he says that he has never set down to a better table than the Fashion provides. Capt. Lodwick and Mr. J. W. Clack, clerk, bestow every attention to their passengers.

The Niagara.—This magnificent steamer, commanded by Capt. Spotts, arrived from New Orleans about 3 o'clock last evening, with quite a number of passengers, among whom was Senator Rusk, of Texas. To her accomplished clerks, Capt. Charles F. Reynolds and Mr. H. E. Barclay, we are indebted for the latest New Orleans papers, a Memphis paper, containing full particulars of the steamboat fire there, and copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Niagara will leave for New Orleans this afternoon. She will of course have a crowd of passengers.

The Eclipse.—This steamer passed Cairo at 4 o'clock last evening. She will be here early on Saturday morning.

☞ The following extracts give information of the hog market from points above. The St. Louis Intelligencer of Wednesday says:

We had offerings of 1,1[illegible] hogs yesterday at $6 25, but found no buyers at the figure. To most he could sell for was $6, and packers not anxious to contract at that figure.

The Indianapolis Journal, of the same date, says:

Hog killing is now in full blast, four houses being fully engaged, killing an average of 500 to 700 each per day. Colonel May begins operations on Monday. Messrs. W. & I. Mansur, and Mansur & Ferguson, and Macey & McTaggart have been some week or two at work. The slaughtering this year, it is estimated, will exceed that of last year fully thirty thousand head.

There has been a slight decline in the price of hogs since our last quotations—prices ranging at $5 80@$6.

In some portions of this State we notice that there is to be less packing than usual. The Boyleville Democrat says that none will be done at Brookville, Matamora, or Lanesville.

In Connersville slaughtering has begun, and prices are quoted at $6 25.

In Terre Haute quotations are $5 [illegible]@$6. Killing has commenced.

The Madison Courier of the same date says:

The trade is active, though quiet; every hog offered is taken at the market price—$6 50 net. White, at the Mammoth Cave, is slaughtering—has up to this time killed about three thousand. Sering & Co. commence to day. Jeff. Godman will have his new house on Crooked creek ready to commence in a day or two.

The first lot of hogs for this place passed Indianapolis yesterday, for Sering & Co. and O'Neil, Bayly, & Co.

The killing has not fully commenced yet; by Monday next all the houses will be in operation. So far the hogs killed do not come up to the estimate in weight either here or at Indianapolis. There are a good many young and small hogs in the lots, which decreases the average weight.

The Evansville Journal has the following:

Hogs.—The pork market has experienced an evident decline since last week, and is now dull. Packers are cautious, and to give the off price, $6, and are not much inclined to try for a few days at present quotations. The last sale we have heard of was on Monday—300 good hogs from Gibson county at $6 75 per hundred. We now quote good hogs at $6 50@$6 75.

Hogs at Petersburg.—Hog packing commenced at Petersburg last week, and there have already been receipts here from one house thereby canal. The highest price paid there yet is $5 75, while some contracts were made early in the fall at $5. About 100,000 pounds had been packed to Saturday night. The hogs are much fatter this season than last. There will be much more pork packed in weight this year though not probably more hogs.

NEWS ITEMS.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, providing for the incorporation of a mining company, with a capital of $800,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $9,000,000. The object of the proposed company is to work rich copper, silver, and gold said to abound in that State, and particularly in the cherokee cession.

The Mayor and city council of Chicago are at present on a visit to Cincinnati.

☞ The New York city council has recommended that the russ pavement in Broadway be grooved, as it has been found that horses cannot walk on it when it is wet.

☞ Matsell, the chief of the New York police, who was born in England and has never taken the oath of allegiance, has at last been turned out of office by the board of aldermen by a vote of 12 to 8.

☞ Mr. Wm Burke, formerly postmaster of Cincinnati, died in that city on Tuesday at the advanced age of 88.

Remains of Bodies from a Jewish Cemetery.—The work of gathering and removing the remains of those who were interred in the ancient Jewish cemetery in Orchard street, in the rear of the Tradesmen's Bank, is now going on. In the ground, tomb stones are found bearing date one hundred and seventy years ago. By permission of the city authorities, the bones exhumed are allowed to be deposited in the cemetery in Twenty-First street. This melancholy removal is a matter of necessity, being from that part of the cemetery to be taken for the extension of the Bowery to Franklin square. That part of the ground not required for the same purpose, with its carefully placed dead, and the remains of those interred therein will remain, it is hoped, until great trumpet of Sigur *Meshecah* shall be sounded and the dead restored to life." An immense sum could be obtained for this part of the ground, but so long as the laws of not disturbing the remains of the brethren that nothing but the strong arm of the law can compel it. No amount of gold can induce the Jews to consent to the removal. They are partic larly careful not to disturb the graves of their brethren; and in this case, the work is carried on in a quiet and orderly manner, not by the hands of rough laborers, but by pious men, under the direction of an accomplished architect, who is constantly on the ground. Our reporter happened to be present a few days ago, and could not but admire the careful regard shown to the bones and dust attached. The remains of each person were placed in separate coffins, no mixture being allowed. This history of the ground since the year 1660 is very interesting.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Henry Suit.—In the United States Circuit Court of Boston a servant girl has brought suit against the estate of a certain Gil Roberts, Mass., for $5,000, on a promissory note for that amount, which she alleges, and proof offered was given her by the deceased on his deathbed, in consideration of her kindness and attention during his last illness. Hon. Rufus Choate and E. R. Hoar are pitted against each other in this legal battle.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—The United States Marshal, assisted by officers Conway, Parker, Monroe, and Flannery, succeeded yesterday in arresting at Manchester a couple of men named Irwin Adams and Gerard Adams, who are accused of coining United States money. They were brought to this city last evening, and will have an examination before Commissioner Pendery on Saturday.—Cin. Gaz.

A melancholy affair occurred at Quincy, Ill., on the 29th ult. The weather being warm, quite a number of little girls assembled in a house on the pond, for sport, when a plank, by the frolic, ran into a hole through the ice. One of the oldest girls, Mary Jane Parker, aged 14, moved by the cries of the little women, got out, but the ice was too rotten, and she went through and sunk in deep water. A young brother rushed to save his sister, and succeeded though. The alarm being given, many were attracted to the spot, among others a father supposing their children were playing on the pond, thus acting grossly to the contrary. The boy was found floating to the ice. He urged those who came to the rescue to save sister, at the same time warning them of the approach too near, as the ice would not hold. He was snatched by a pole, and well nigh drowned. His sister remained in the ice for twenty minutes, when she was taken out, but life was gone. On reaching the shore, some ten rods distant, the father and mother were met, who feelings can be better imagined than described.—*Boston Journal.*

Mysterious.—A value, broken open and partially rifled of its contents, was found by Mr. Mills yesterday, in a ravine a little west of Inman. It contained letters addressed to W. H. Shackleford, Ky., and a memorandum of property bearing his signature.

St. Louis Intelligencer, Dec. 5.

THE STEAMBOAT FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—In another column we give full particulars of this disastrous fire. One of the owners of the burned boat Mary Hunt, which was also destroyed, came up on the Niagara to procure another at Shawneetown or Cairo. The Mayflower was owned by Capt. Joseph Brown, her commander, Gray, McCune, & Co., and McAllister & Co., of St. Louis, and was insured for $60,000, as follows: In Pittsburg offices $25,000, at Cincinnati $5,000, and in offices of St. Louis $30,000. The Geo. Collier was valued at $25,000 to $30,000, and was insured in this city in $15,000 or $20,000.

☞ At Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, the Shakspeare House, the drug store of Mr. Zachrison, and several adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire.

CANTON FLANNEL—5 cases Canton Flannel received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st. dec 5 d&w

GRILL—1 bales brown Drill received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st. dec 5 d&w

FIRE-WORKS—A large assortment of all kinds of Fire Works. All persons desiring a fine call and examine my stock. They are a superior article, and can be had low by J. & BORIE, 56 Third st.

FLANNELS—
2 bales Brown Flannel,
2 do Bleached do do,
2 do Canton do do,
2 do Red do do
Received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st. dec 5 d&w

SUNDRIES—
5 pieces Plush Velvet Vesting, very handsome styles;
2 bales Jean Drab, very heavy, drab & white;
50 dozen Linen Sewing Thread & Cotton;
8,000 Chenille Gimpings, assorted.
Received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 418 Main st. dec 5 d&w

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Evening Bulletin.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The steamship St. Louis, from Havre and Southampton, brings London dates to the 21st ult.

The Africa arrived on the 18th.

The packet ship Constellan brings the following news: Intelligence by the Halifax dispatch by the Africa.

The cannon balls belonging to the French artillery were blown up near Inkermann, killing 20 soldiers and 2 officers, and wounding 100 soldiers and 10 officers. The magazines contained 2,000 barrels of powder, 60,000 cartridges, and 300 charged shells, all of which were destroyed.

A large quantity of Russian grain has been destroyed along the Circassian coast.

A terrible destructive fire occurred in Paris by which the Government bakery was consumed. It contained 28,000 quintals corn and the usual quantity of flour and biscuits were burnt.

The ship America, wrecked near Cabrito, which was sold by the underwriters, has been purchased by the purchasers.

A large amount of Russian grain on the coast, near Gheir-Kessan, had been destroyed by an English flotilla, sent for that purpose. The grain, intended for the army in the Crimea, was packed in huts, which extended along the coast for two miles.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis says Prince Menschikoff is chief of his staff and appointed Gen. Oldenburg his lieutenant.

Accounts from Kars state that Gen. Mouravieff overcome by his defeat before Kars, had become insane, and Gen. Bebutoff had been summoned to assume command.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

The steamship Africa is below and will be up about 2 o'clock.

[illegible] SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Senate.—Mr. Hale's resolution, calling on the President for information in regard to the [illegible] in Kansas, and what measures have been taken to keep up.

Mr. Hunter remarked that it was unusual to make such calls before receiving the annual message, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. Hale consented that the resolution should lie over, and moved that when the Senate adjourned it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Mason hoped not, as the House may organize to-day.

Mr. Clayton remarked that such an adjournment would delay the reception of the message, which the country is anxious to see.

Several Senators urged Mr. Hale to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hale said, in view of the fact stated by the Senator from Delaware, on which he was entirely ignorant, that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the message, he would withdraw the motion. (Laughter.)

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Whitney withdrew the name of Humphrey Marshall as candidate for Speaker.

Sixteenth Ballot.—Mr. Richardson 72, Campbell 59, Pennington 9, Fuller 20, Wheeler 10, Banks 6, Smith, Ala. 11, Walk 3, Thurston 2, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Andrew, Oliver, Edmundson, Cullom each.

Seventeenth Ballot.—Campbell 59, Richardson 72, Pennington 14, Fuller 23, Wheeler 11, Banks 6, Smith, Ala. 10, Thurston 3, Whitney, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Zollicoffer, Walker, and Lake one each. No election. The House proceeded to another ballot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Union this morning contains a correspondence, by telegraph, between the President and Governor Shannon of Kansas. A dispatch of the latter says: "I desire to call upon the United States forces at Fort Leavenworth, in order to preserve the peace of the territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. A armed force of 1000 men, with all the implements of war, it is said are at Lawrence, and have rescued the prisoners from the sheriff, burned a number of houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is needed. This is the only way to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail."

The President replied as follows: "All the power at the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out the troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised."

Reported for the Louisville Journal.

[Telegraphed Expressly for the Journal.]

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.

By a dispatch from Weston we have the following accounts from the seat of war:

There are eight hundred men armed with Sharpe's rifles at Lawrence. They say they can raise three thousand more. They are willing that Sheriff Jones should peaceably search for the escaped prisoners, and that they will not commence hostilities, but will act on the defensive to the last. Pomeroy is now at Lawrence, having escaped from his captors.

They said the pro-slavery party have three hundred men at Franklin and two hundred at Douglas and Lecompton. Sheriff Jones was to execute the writs on the prisoners yesterday and if resistance was offered would await further orders from Government. 'Tis thought that there would be a fight before matters were settled. No United States troops ordered out yet.

Continuation of Yesterday's House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Twelfth Ballot.—Campbell 62, Richardson 72, Pennington 11, Fuller 21, Wheeler 10, Banks 18, Smith 11, Thurston 2, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Cullom, Carlile, Zollicoffer, Walker, Ehrigo, Marshall, Florence each one.

Twelfth Ballot.—Campbell 57, Richardson 71, Pennington 14, Fuller 23, Wheeler 11, Banks 18, Smith 13, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Cullom, Walker, Marshall, Hughston, Davis, of Md., Cullom each one.

Twenty-First Ballot.—Richardson 71, Campbell 58, Banks 21, Pennington 20, Fuller 21, Wheeler 13, Smith 7, Thurston 3, Nichols 2, Oliver, Mace, Walker, Howard, Davis, Dunn, Aiken one each.

Two hundred and eleven votes cast—necessary to a choice 106. Last ballot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that all that the Administration knows of the Kansas difficulties is that Gov. Shannon telegraphed the President for authority to protect the sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the process. The President replied in the occasion he would exercise all the authority he possessed. As the sheriff is not a U. S. officer and could not seize under an act of Congress, the law, the execution of which has been imposed, must have been an act of the Territorial Legislature, and the President in such a case has no authority except that which the acts of Congress confer, to employ the military of one or more States and the land and naval force of the United States to suppress insurrection in any Slave or Territory.

Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, telegraphed last night as follows: Humphrey Marshall presented supports from going to Fuller yesterday. He and his friends would probably support Hoskinson if that would secure the election. Mr. Banks, with all the friends he can carry, votes for Mr. Campbell to-day, and part of Pennington's friends have followed suit. I do not think it possible to carry Campbell's vote over in any contingency. I understand the new party of the anti-Nebraska members will be formed upon N. P. Banks.

Another Tribune correspondent telegraphs that Fuller in reply to the questioning of certain members of Congress himself unequivocally in favor of admitting Kansas into the Union with or without slavery, provided she has sufficient population and other constitutional requirements. This declaration has produced considerable excitement, particularly among the Republicans. The Pennsylvania delegation held a conference this evening and resolved to vote for Fuller.

The northern Know Nothings are holding a caucus this evening, the result of which has not transpired.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. P. M.

It has been ascertained beyond possibility of doubt, a dispatch has been received from Mr. Buchanan relative to the Central Americ difficulty, the tenor of which is that the British Government is in a contented but positive manner, giving such explanations as were demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutral laws by the British agents. The aspect of affairs imposes on the American Government very delicate observance, and it will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

The commissioners of San Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala filed their strongly protest to the Government against the recognition by Mr. Wheelock, U. S. Minister, of the present Nicaragua Government. It has probably this action of Wheelock without the concurrence of our Government is to be blame without uniform policy, and for the elections on the part of the Central American States.

The Government of San Salvador predicts that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue, for reasons stated, and that the United States has resulted to exterminate all foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for ulterior purposes.

CAIRO, Dec. 6.

The Eclipse arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The members of the House are interchanging views as to the best and expeditious so to arrange matters that an organization may be effected without further delay; but their figuring cannot produce them a favorable prospect. The Democrats are resolved to stand firmly upon their platform, recently adopted in caucus, in hope of eventually succeeding, seeing the majority of the House, in opposition to them, cannot unite; but some of the latter are comforting themselves with the assurance that, after several of their number shall have been complained of merely with a heavy vote, an election of Speaker will easily follow.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.

Four men, who were employed in painting Saughanna Church to-day, were precipitated to the ground in consequence of the breaking of the platform. All were seriously and perhaps fatally injured.

Chief Justice Taney has disposed of his residence in this city and intends residing permanently in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.

The free-slavery party are [illegible] in Wakarusa valley, and last night, by order of Governor Shannon, they arrested [illegible] who was on his way to Kansas city, and was last dispatched for the East. Threats were made to destroy the American Hotel, based on the supposition that it was owned by Sheriff Jones. And Security of Massachusetts. The excitement prevailed to such a degree as to postpone the [illegible]. Four or two hundred men, several pieces of artillery, and probably a thousand men left Lawrence yesterday from the border ruffians of Missouri, to aid the Sheriff of Douglas county in maintaining order.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

By the arrival of the steamship Pennsylvania we have Galveston dates to the 1st ult.

A bill was before the Legislature providing a loan to the railroad company, [illegible] mile of railroad built after 30 miles had been built, the State to retain a mortgage on the road. It is believed the bill will pass.

Several of the papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Gen. Houston to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate on account of his anti-Southern sentiments.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

Arrived—Delta and Tweed.

☞ A large assortment of Lumber for sale at wholesale or retail. Price low. Call at A. J. Alexander's office, northeast corner of Green and Campbell streets. aug31 d1y

[illegible]

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Two Magnificent Steamers Burned—Hartford, Mary Hunt Destroyed—Five to twelve Lives Lost—Loss estimated at $200,000.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock last night our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire, which proceeded from the packet George Collier, at the lower packet landing. We learn that as that steamer was landing, before her lines were fastly made fast, a fire was discovered by the male passenger, who in application of the engineer, ordered the steamer to be immediately under the steps that come down forward, which spread with such awful rapidity that in less than five minutes the whole of that large boat was enveloped in almost one entire sheet of flames.

Capt. Burdett, who was in command, left the roof, and went below to the cabin, and gave the alarm. He immediately went into the ladies' cabin to save the ladies, all of whom were asleep, and tried to get them out forward, but the flames and smoke drove them back, leaving them no chance to escape but by a small flight of steps near the water-closet at the rear of the boat. By almost superhuman efforts he succeeded in saving all of them and getting them off on the wharfboat. The male passengers and a portion of the officers and crew had to save themselves by jumping off, some into the river and others to the lower deck of the wharfboat.

The George Collier had landed on the inside of the magnificent packet Mayflower, her bow extending about midship of the latter, and consequently the flames also enveloped the latter. The steamer was also enveloped in flames. The flames also extended to the bow and cabin of the fine wharf boat Mary Hunt, and in less than ten minutes from the first outbreak of the flames the three boats were one mass of fire, the flames towering high above the tall chimneys of either boat.

The most mournful part of the disaster is the fact that some ten or twelve human lives are supposed to be lost, some of them being burned and others drowned after jumping into the river. The George Collier had some forty cabin passengers, most of whom were asleep in their rooms, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment hardly knew what they were about. Several of those who were saved are considerably injured from jumping off the boat. Many of the saved were taken to the Gayoso in their night clothes, where they were kindly provided for by the gentlemanly proprietors.

All the officers of the George Collier were saved, but neither passengers nor crew saved any of their baggage, nothing, but what they had on. Mr. Lackland, the first clerk, went to the safe when the alarm was first given, and took out the money and valuable packages, but lost a bag of gold and the letters while endeavoring to save the ladies. The books and papers of both the Collier and Mayflower were lost, and but few of the officers on the latter boat saved anything, except what they had on.

Amid the confusion and intense excitement last night, we were unable to get a list of those who were lost, or even a correct list of those saved. Some five or six of the passengers, and two or three of the cabin boys on the Collier are known to be lost, and the assistant barkeeper and chambermaid of the Mayflower were missing. As the register of the G. C. was lost it will be hard to determine how many lost their lives. We have heard that the Mayflower was lost, we are glad to learn.

The entire loss is estimated at not less than $250,000. The Collier was valued at $70,000 and is insured for $15,000. The Mayflower cost fully $100,000, and was insured for about $60,000. What boat Mary Hunt was worth, according to the Memphis papers, is unknown, but she was insured for $40,000. The Mary Hunt was also loaded with cotton, and a large portion of the insurance will fall upon offices at St. Louis, New Orleans, and elsewhere, yet it is quite probable that the offices here will suffer materially on the cargo of the Collier.

The Geo. Collier had just landed from New Orleans, and had some four hundred tons of freight, mostly groceries, for this place and Nashville, on board, not a pound of which was saved. The Mayflower had some 1000 sacks of corn on board, which she had taken up at Bradley's landing, above here, on Saturday evening. Her cargo from New Orleans, except some sugar and molasses on the levee, had been delivered on Saturday. There was also a considerable amount of forwarding goods on board, and the wharf boat. In addition to their wharfboat, Messrs. Duval, Algeo, & Co. lost their bakery. We did not learn whether they saved their books and papers or not. This is the second wharfboat we have seen burn up on the same spot, the J. M. White and the Mary Hunt.

The scene last night was awfully grand, and beggars all description. The sparks blew to a great distance over the southern part of the city. At one time Howard's establishment was in imminent danger, as was also the wharf-boat of A. L. Davis & Co. The Fire Department turned out, and rendered all the assistance they could. We are unable to give any further description at this late hour—3 o'clock, A. M.

Still Later—4 o'clock, *A. M.*—The wrecks are still burning, and are nearly burned to the water's edge, presenting a most grand and desperate c. A coal-boat, belonging to Mr. Thos. James, is now on fire, and the levee for more than 100 yards presents one living bed of fire and flames.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SAD ACCIDENT—*Explosion of the Steam Fire-Engine Joe Ross*—Yesterday afternoon the steam fire-engine "Joe Ross" was placed at the crossing of Vine and Sixth streets, to make a trial, for the especial benefit of the city officials of Chicago, who are visiting our city for the purpose of witnessing the operations of these annihilators. About four o'clock, the time when her greatest power was being tested, the receiving-chest exploded, instantly killing the engineer, John Winterbottom, and wounding some other gentlemen. A. B. Latta, inventor of the steam fire-engine, was badly scalded in the face and on the arms. Jeremiah Brant, carpenter at the People's Theatre, was scalded. Horace English, of the fire company, was severely bruised. One or two others were slightly injured. Mr. Winterbottom leaves a wife and one child 13 months old.

The force of the explosion was so great that three Mr. Winterbottom into the air, dismembering his legs and otherwise injuring his body, which fell some yards from the engine. Several panes of glass in Dr. Thompson's Drug store were also broken by the shock. From the testimony of the witnesses before Coroner Menzies, we learned these facts: The steam was raised to 50 pounds to the square inch in 7 minutes, while it took the engine "Latta" 12 minutes to gain the same standard point; the usual working point is 60 pounds; in a few minutes the steam was up to 80 or 90 pound; while the engine was working rapidly the hose-pipe broke; some person called to the engineer to stop the engine, which he did, though not instantly; almost as soon as it stopped working the explosion occurred; the engineer was warned but a few minutes previous that the steam was getting too high, and cautioned by Mr. Latta about the amount of water in the "receiving chest." There was at 180 pound—the highest point in trials heretofore only about 110; that the engineer was inclined to have his own way.

The verdict of the jury was that said Winterbottom came to his death by the explosion of the receiving chest of the engine "Joe Ross," which happened from the following cause: Want of sufficient water in the receiving of said boiler, and that said deficiency of water in said box came from want of care by said Winterbottom; during a trial of said engine on said day at said place.

The jury was composed of some of our most reliable citizens. It is very probable that but not the bursting of the hose, appeared to be the crowd of persons in the immediate vicinity of the engine to fall back, but no fatality and injuries would have been much more fearful to record.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

John Kremer, drunk and abuse of family. Bail in $200 for three months.

Robert Dignon, drunk and disorderly conduct. Dismissing case in $5 10 to the marshal.

Sarah, a slave of Mr. Seward, hiring her own time. Committed for three months.

Theodore Maynard and Martin Haney, drunk and fighting. Discharged.

Thomas Joyce was bailed out of the workhouse.

[illegible]

THEATRICAL NOTICE.

BENEFIT OF

THE TALENTED AND POPULAR ACTRESS,

MARY PROVOST ADDAMS,

make her 12th appearance at the Louisville Theatre in one of her favorite characters, [illegible]

☞ PASTEL PORTRAITS.—There are 6 more beautiful pastel pictures, having the appearance of miniatures, to be delivered to-day. You may call today and [illegible] ready to receive. We are prepared to finish Portraits in oil, pastel, and water colors, of every size, and in every variety of style, as well as Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes of every variety. If you doubt, call and see for yourselves.

WEBSTER & BRO.

POTATOES—500 sacks prime White Neshannoc Potatoes in store and for sale by MUNN & BUCHANAN, 41 Market, between Second and Third.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE—UNCLEANSED ENGLISH—[illegible] IN NORTH [illegible]—[illegible] before the Judge (N. [illegible]) superior court Judge Manly held that a person [illegible] the doctrine of Universalists was not competent witness, and, in accordance [illegible] the person, ruled out his testimony. The decision gives [illegible] the same feeling of indignation among those who profess the liberal [illegible] as did the expulsion from a part of the proceedings of a late convention of the [illegible] communication, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, We have learned with surprise and regret, through the public papers, that his Honor Judge Manly, at the last superior court of Jackson, N. C., held that Universalists are not competent witnesses in a court of justice; and, whereas, we believe that such a decision is not only unfriendly and unfair upon the persons immediately concerned, but unscriptural and unchristian in its general bearing.

Resolved, That this convention proceed forthwith to take such measures as they may deem expedient to show their claims and civil rights as members of the city board of the civil and religious liberty.

FROM KANSAS.—The following gives the details of the affair mentioned in the private dispatch which we published yesterday. The Herald of Freedom, from which the account is copied, is the leading anti-slavery paper in Kansas, and we leave the reader to form his own conclusions as to the amount of credibility its statements are entitled to.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Nov. 21, 1855.

Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday last by the intelligence from near Hickory Point, on this Territory, that Chas. W. Dow, a young man about 22 years of age, was most barbarously murdered by a party of ruffians who had been visiting the neighborhood for some days. Mr. Dow started to leave, and just away few rods, when his attention was arrested toward the shop by the expression of a pistol cap. Looking around, he received a charge of buck shot in his bosom from a wretch named Colman, and fell dead upon the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was escorted by his pro-slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri.

Later—The Dow Affair.—Tuesday, Nov. 27, 10 o'clock, A. M.—A meeting of the citizens convened to-day on the ground where the murder was committed, and inquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborates our statement that one of the most cool-blooded murders on record had been committed by F. N. Coleman, as principal, assisted by Hargus, Berkley, Jas. Moody, and Wagner as accessories before the fact.

A series of resolves were passed, a committee of vigilance was appointed to investigate the facts still further, to search out the offenders, and to bring them to justice. Coleman and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till a late hour and adjourned.

Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock in the evening of Monday, Mr. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas county, who had received his appointment from a bogus Legislature, attended by a posse of fourteen others, visited the house of Jacob Branson, and arrested him for security of the peace, on the oath of a couple of the debtors in the above transaction. Mr. Jones did not read, or even make Mr. B. acquainted with the character of his warrant, but took him in custody with him immediately, or he would "blow B. to hell in a minute."

[illegible] Mr. Branson lives near the scene of the late murder, and Mr. Dow made his home at Mr. B's house. This is probably the height of his offending.]

The posse, with Mr. Branson, proceeded towards Lecompton, via Blanton. Arriving at the house in the place where the murder by a party of Mr. B's neighbors, who had had a fight of the day before, and followed him, and by a nearer route headed them into J. B. Abbott's house, in Blanton. There were but fifteen of the rescuers. They threw themselves across the road, and ordered the posse to leave the country. He did, although ordered to remain with the posse, or be made to be shot down.

Jones dispatched an express to the Shawnee Mission for aid. He said the Governor had given him the assurance that 10,000 men should be at his service, if needed, and declared they should be on the ground forthwith.

It seems that Coleman, on making his escape, fled to Gov. Shannon. What chief he received from that quarter we cannot adjudge; suffice it to say, he was seen at Lecompton, accompanied by a guard to keep him from being injured while passing through Lawrence. The warrant was there made out against Mr. Branson, no doubt with the view of an utting his credibility before a jury.

The affair will call all the fiend Means are being employed to call the people together. A company are patrolling the streets while we write, and the soul-stirring drum is beating to arms.

There is no doubt, ere the day expires

BANKING-HOUSES.

W. R. CLIFTON ... W. R. DAVIDSON ... T. L. CLIFTON.

CLIFTON, DAVIDSON, & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

INTEREST allowed upon Deposits by special agreement.
Deal in Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion.
Purchase Bank Notes.
Buy Time and Demand Bills.
Sell Exchange upon all points.
Make Collections and promptly remit proceeds,
And do all business usually pertaining to Banking. a5

EXCHANGE AND BANKING-HOUSE
OF HUTCHINGS & CO.
E. Hutchings ... Jas. C. Hilton
Louisville, Ky. ... New York.

INTEREST allowed upon Deposits of Kentucky Money or Currency, to be withdrawn at pleasure.
Demand and Time Bills on all the principal cities in the United States, to suit purchasers, for sale at favorable rates.
Bank Note, Stock, and Bullion business transacted on favorable terms.
Collections made upon all points.
Remittances to Europe and Great Britain.
Sterling—Demand Bills Payable in London.
Gold and Silver of all Nations, Eastern, Southern, and Western Bank Notes purchased at low rates.
Land Warrants—The highest market price paid for Land Warrants. jy18 d1f

NOTICE.
Exchange and Banking House,
HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Office Hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
S. A. M. TO 4 P. M. a3

DRIED HERRING—7 boxes No. 1 just received and for sale by ... a6 ... FONDA & MORRIS

NEW BOOKS

TWICE MARRIED. A Story of Connecticut life.
Aspiration, an Anthology of Gems, by Mrs. Maria Lowell.
Table Traits, and something on them. By Dr. Doran.
School Sweethearts, or Rose Culvert and Her Friends. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
Wayward Boy, or Life and Adventures of Jack Rattlin, the King's Scholar.
The Old Homestead, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.
Life of Blarney, by R. Shelton Mackenzie.
Land, Labor, and Gold, or Two Years in California, by Wm. Hayes.
The Teacher's Assistant in Mental Arithmetic, Lectures to a Young Physician, just published, by Jas. Jackson, M. D.
Woman, her Character, Influence, and Work in the Family, by J. Newton Brown.
All for sale at the lowest cash prices by ... MUNN & BUCHANAN.

ALICANT MATS—Two hundred just received and for sale by ... a6 ... FONDA & MORRIS.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Fourteen hundred just received and for sale by ... a6 ... FONDA & MORRIS.

CRAB CIDER—[illegible] ... W. & H. BURKHARDT, 67 Market st.

INDIGO—12 chests [illegible] ... a6 ... DONAHOE & BRO.

OYSTER—[illegible] ... a6 ... DONAHOE & BRO.

PICKLES—[illegible] ... a6 ... W. & H. BURKHARDT, 67 Market st.

CORDIAL—[illegible] ... a6 ... JAMES LOW & CO., 48 Main st.

CAKE ORNAMENTS—[illegible] ... a6 ... A. RAWSON & CO.

OAKUM—[illegible] ... a6 ... A. RAWSON & CO.

MACKEREL—[illegible] ... a6 ... NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

BACON—[illegible] ... a6 ... A. RAWSON & CO.

CIDER—[illegible] ... a6 ... FONDA & MORRIS.

FIRE-CRACKERS—[illegible] ... a6 ... FONDA & MORRIS.

TABLE CUTLERY—[illegible] ... a6 ... NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

POTATOES—[illegible] ... a6 ... DONAHOE & BRO.

BROOMS—[illegible] ... a6 ... NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

COOKING PLANTS—[illegible] ... a6 ... DONAHOE & BRO.

CAKE ORNAMENTS—[illegible] ... a6 ... A. RAWSON & CO.

CORDIAL—[illegible] ... a6 ... JAMES LOW & CO., 48 Main st